The American Ministers at Paris and London are making persistent efforts to prevent the sailing of the Rappahannock The Lairds refuse to sell their rams.

No markets on Friday or Saturday. Money rates 64 to 7. It was expected that bank rates would soon be reduced to PRANCE .- The Corps Legislative had debated the loan bill at length. M. Thrers

and other opposition members spoke in favor of a pacific policy on the part of the government, M. Pickard censured the government for the Mexican expidition .-The bill was finally passed by a vote of. At a meeting at Altona, in which thous

sands took part, Prince Frederick was formelly proclaimed Duke of Holstein, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The Saxon troops entered Altons on the 24th of December. The Dages left as the

Federal troops appeared. Rumors of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary continued. Austria was taking precautions against such a movement. The Danish Ministry tendered their resignation to the king, and it has been England and Russia continue to exer

cise a pressure in Denmark on the Holstein Six of the men who were enlisted to serve on board the Federal steamer Kearsage, at Queenstown, and who were re cently disembarked at that port, have been committed for trial Affidavits were produced showing that they had enlisted for three years, for the purpose of fighting it

the service of the United States. The commercial news by the Africa was almost entirely anticipated by the advices by the City of Baltimore. LONDON MARKET - Baring's circular re ports breadstuffs still declining. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tea quiet and unchanged. Iron active

American -scurities, no sales.

The Fate of the Negro Decided. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the proclamations of the President, the resultstions of Congress and the discussion of the Abelition press about the inevitable negre. All these proclamations, resolutions and

discussions amount to nothing. The fate of the negro is decided. The Abolitionists have freed him and killed him. One-half of the negroes in this country will be starved to death, and the other half will be killed on the battlefield. The black race will be exterminated just as the Indians have been. When those historical hombugs, the Puritans, landed here they passed resolutions to the effect that the earth belonged to the chosen peoof Ged, and that they were the chosen people aforesaid. This principle they carried out by massacreing the native Americans as fast as possible

The descendents of the Puritans bave undertaken the same task for the negroes, and will succeed in it if the war be continued much longer. It is impossible for the black race to live on this continent in a state of equalty with the whites, and those who force such an equality upon the negro practically exterminate them. The fate of the negro, therefore, is decided by the war and by the progress of events. Instead of troubling ourselver about it. let us pay more attention to the great question, who

bly is to the Abolitionists, that anything will have been gained in the cause of hu manity, if the nearnes are first to be liber. sted, and then to be exterminated. [Yet, such, it is now almost certain, is to be the fate of the black race on this continent .-The policy inagurated by the Abolitionists will destroy not only slavery, but the negro bimself, just as it will destroy everything else if persisted in.

Nothing but blindness and fancticism could eyer have led anybody for a moment to suppose that the pegro could be successully put in competition with the white man in the great struggle for life, property and wealth. He will not be known in the race. He will fall by the wayside and be and be left to starve to death on the cold charities of a bogus philanthropy, and his race will become gradually, if not speedily extinct from his utter want of ability to provide for bimself and his own. It may, possibly, have been a hard to the negro that he should fall into the hands of southern slaveholders, but his fate was far more deplorable and his doom inevitably sealed when he became the victim of Abolition folly and fanaticism.

The Bill of Indictment.

We find in one of our exchanges the fellowing bill of indictment against the present administration. It will be well for the history of our country, for the fame of the party in power, and for the cause of popular liberty, if not a single count in the indictment were sustained by the facts. But, unfortunately, they are all too true. What is still more unfortunate, is the fact that the friends of the present administration rejoice in their truth and glory in the perpetration of the great crimes against conetitational freedom here enumerated :

1. The freedom of speech has been violated by the arrest and imprisonment of a number of persons, charged with no crime, of sentiments distasteful to the men in

2. The freedom of the press has been subverted by the suppression of a number of newspapers.

3. The right to security from arrest when no crime is charged has been disregarded in the arrest and incarceration of the parasites of the administration as sympathizers with the rebellion. 4. The right to security from unlawful

searches and scizures has been violated in numerous instances, in which domiciles have been visited and papers, &c., seized without legal authority.

5. The right of a trial by jury has been rainsed in the cases of citizens arrested and imprisoned or banished by military orders or courts martial. 6. The freedom of every citizen has been

taken from him by the i I gel and unnecessary suspension of the right to demand the writ of habeas corpus.

7. The right of property has been abro gated by the Emancipation peoclamation and the Confiscation act.

9. The inviolability of contracts has been destroyed by the act which makes depreciated treasury notes a legal tender for all 10. The freedom of religious worship

has been violated on repeated occasions by the interference of military officers. 10. The right of States to the management of their militia has been taken from them by the Conscription act, which places the whole military power of the country

at the disposal of the President. 11. The formation of the State of "West Virginia" was a violation of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitu-

12. The beretofore undisputed right of the people to elect their legislators and rulers has been taken from them, and the will of majorities disregarded; as is abundantly manifested in the manner in which elections have recently been carried by the grossest corruption in the Northern States, and by military orders in the border States

DWELLING BURNED .- On last Thursday morning the dwelling house of Mr. John Greenwood of the town of Joliet, a short distance east of the city, accidentally took amounts to but \$4,343,757,842. fire, and together with a portion of the furniture, was entirely consumed. The house was worth about \$1000, and partially insured .- Joliet Republican.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY .

Tuesday, January 12, 1864. A Few Facts and Figures About

Finances. The purity of a Democratic form of gov. rnment consists in free speech and a free oress by which all the acts of the administrators of the government are freely discussed, that what may be illy done by the executive heads may be understood by the the people and that evil remedied by their ballots, and the next administration more clearly represent the will of the people in the policy of government to be pursued.

And it is understood among all business men that success can only be obtained by a careful knowledge of their income and expenses. Thus we see that the able financier becomes a millionaire while the man who goes forward with his expenses. without reflection, is certain in the end to become a bankrupt. What is true of individuals and corporations is also true of the financial management of the government-for what is the government, indeed, out a corporate body in which every one is a stockholder and interested in its being ably and carefully managed.

We therefore intend to take a brief view of the financial matters of our own govern ment, and see what a careful analysis and calm reasoning will point out as the result of their management for the past two and

The indebtedness of the United States

was, in July, 1863, \$2,125,000,000. At the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration, two years and a half ago, the total indebtedness of the government was some \$30,000,000, making the expense of the two years ending last July, \$2,095,000. Imagine the war to be carried on until July, 1864, and the most hopeful do not prophesy an earlier conclusion of it, at an expense of \$2,500,000 per day-and this is a small estimate, and por national debt will then be, in even figures, \$3,037,500,000 .-Placing the entire population of the country at 31,000,000-omitting the pegroesand we find that every man, woman and child, as a stockholder in the government. will be indebted about one hundred dollars each to the government for the bad management of its finances for less than four years-or, take the heads of families, the voting and arms bearing population, and each man stands indebted about seven hundred dollars.

Thus the national debt, under the most careful and fayorable figuring, will be \$3,037,000,000 in July, 1864, should the war terminate favorably.

England's national debt is \$4 364,390, 000, in round numbers, being about only one fourth larger than ours. Our debt, however, will have been accumulated in shall be the next President?-New York less than four years, while England's has been growing since the time of Charles III It is not apparent to others as it proba-- in 1685, some 178 years. It should be remembered, however, that the population of Great Britain and its provinces far outnumbers our own, while in fact the immense debt of Great Britain is not near proportionally as large as our own.

We have the word of our ablest statesmen that light taxation is the very life of a Democratic government, and no one doubts that it has been the chief cause of our prosperity and increase, yet political demogogues point with pride to England as an evidence that a great national debt gives strength to a nation. In England the people are not stockholders in the government as we are-they draw no dividends as we do, when our taxes are changed from heavy to light. The aristocracy are the bankers of England and the laboring eople seldom become real estate property holders whereby they would have stock in the government. If a large pational debt will make us a nation like England. the people, we think, would fain have it otherwise. And large indebtedness would naturally soon ruin small landholders by making taxation too heavy to be borne-and the result would be they would be reduced to tenants and pay their tithes to the aris-

tocratic landbolder. England stands first as to national in debtedness, as we have shown above, the United States next. France with a population of 35,450,000, for many years back, amid numerous and expensive wars, has an indebtedness third in the list, of \$1,763, 000,000. The great empire of Russia with a population of 60,000,000, has an indebt edness of \$1,180,000,000, while Austria, and whose only offence was the utterance | with population of 37,850,000, has an

indebtedness of \$1,200,000,000. It should be borne in mind that the indebtedness of Great Britain, France, Russia and Austria, has not been created in a few brief years, but has been accumulating for centuries through exciting and expensive large number of persons, denounced by periods of war, revolution and the purchase of territory.

> Having thus briefly alluded to the in debtedness of our own and the larger of foreign powers, it may not be unsatisfactory to look for a moment at the property, real and personal, of the United States and see what we have to pay our large and increasing indebtedness.

> By the census reports of 1860 we find the total assessment value of the real property of the United States to be \$6,973,106,-409. So if we were called upon to pay up our indebtedness at once, we find that we should have left on band \$3,935,606,049our indebtedness thus in 1864 being nearly one half of the entire land property of the States and Territories of the Union. Our personal property, the same census shows, is assessed at \$5,111,553,856, which is over our indebtedness \$2,074,053,956-being over one half of the entire personal prop-

erty North and South. If, in the fate of nations, the South should gain their independence and the States of Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky remain with the North, the total personal property of the North would be \$2.632,709,497, which takes in toto, we Capt. S. G. Nelson, of the 100th Illinois see would be largely insufficient to pay our regiment, has so far recovered from his indebtedness, whereas the real property wound, received at the late battle near School connected with the Catholic the Senate resumed the consideration of itself would but little more than do so.

for its own use the entire real and person- the other day and gave us much interest- ary. al property of the South, and have it as ing information in regard to matters in The Boston Commonwealth, radical anti valuable as it was previous to the rebellion, Dixie. His wound was severe, an ounce slavery, is very much gratified with the Mr. Wilson opposed striking it out, and

But we must remember that the chief regiment, and will return to his position personal property of the South consists of as soon as he shall be able to be of serva negroes. The government does not pro- ice.

pose, of course, to receive any addition to its finances from the confiscation of negross. Leaving out the value of the negro property of the South, and all the rest. real and personal, taken in toto would not be equal to pay our indebtedoces. The real property cannot be confiscated only during the period of the life of him committing treason. The life interest then in the real property will not materially benefit the treasury. It would be well for those who are declaring that the South must pay the expenses of the war to look and see whether, as the lawyers say, "it can be made from the property."

Truly has Lincoln said that "it is easier to pay nothing than it is to pay something. and ensier to pay a small sum than it is to pay a large sum," but it is just as easy to. pay a large sum as is to pay a small sum, when you have outhing to pay with.

By careful financial management the currency of the country may be upheld, to a certain dregree, for some time to come. But whether the indebtedness be in curnev or he funded and converted into bonds, yet it is the people's indebtedness and they will be taxed to ray the interest on it in a no distant period. The question educes becomes larger than the worth of pay" becomes a scrious one.

"No-Partylsm."

The new associate editor of the Joliet Republican, Rev. C. S. Macreading, has made his bow to the public. Like most of the Administration editors

be professes to repudiate party. Now, as unreasonable as it might seem, we would give him credit for his declaration of patriotism, had he not exhibited the most intense political malignity and hate in the article in which the avowal of neutrality is made.

No-partyism, indeed, might be commendable, but is a scarce article now-a-days .-At least this Abolition Administration, nor any of its supporters, can, with truth, make any just pretentions in that direction.

But, if Mr. Macreading means to be honest in this profession of no-partyism, how comes it that he classes one million five hundred thousand free white men of the North "Copperheads and traitors?" The truth is, such a thing as no-partyism does not exist, nor cannot, All pretentions to the contrary are hypocritical

and decentive It may generally be set down as a fact that when men or a party raise the nonparty standard, some rascally partizan scheme is hidden under it.

Death of an Old Ciffzen. Another of the old pioneers has gone to

Robert Stevens, one of the oldest settles of this county, died at his residence, pear this city, on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever, after a protracted illness. His funeral took lace from the Congregational Church, on talented minister. It was able, eloquent

We might stop here, but our long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased. and his worth as a man and his intimate connection with the history and prosperity of our city and county, renders it proper that we should give a brief sketch of his

Mr. Stevens was born in Mason County Kentucky, July 20 1802. At the age of two years his parents removed to the State of Ohio, where they resided till he was sixteen years old, when he was put out to learn the tanner and currier's trade. After learning his trade, he set led in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and commenced business, following it attentively and suc- in this county under the recent call We farther west for a permanent settlement .- | a patriotic set of fellows, very. In the spring of 1831, he purchased the farm upon which his family reside and where he continued to live up to the time

At the time of his settlement here, there willage. Mr. Stevens lived to see Joliet a up within sight of his residence, and by industry and economy to acquire a competence for his family.

During the Black Hawk war, in 1832, He was the first Sheriff of Will county and our present Board of Supervisors. Of late doubted integrity and moral character, and was universally esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. We can truly say we have lost a valuable citizen and a near

ol prisoners at Michigan city. Though our ed. informant professed to be an eye witness to the scene, yet for the sake of humanity and our trave soldiers now in the hands of the rebels, we trust the Republican is correct. In relation to the insinuations concerning our loyalty which that paper directs against us in connection with the matter, they are too contemptible for reply.

AT HOME .- It affords us pleasure to any nounce to our readers that the gallant Chickamauga, as to be able to return home Church, there will be a Grand Festival in In case the government should confiscate on a furlough. He honored us with a call Young's Hall in the earlier part of Februit would not very largely over pay the minnie ball passing entirely round his hips president's message, and warmly sulogizes believed the country would sustain him.— the fugitive slave law. national debt-for the property entire and lodging in his thigh. He has been in the president for his integrity and thorough He believed that the serm of service ought all the hard fought battles of the 100th patriotism.

Another Silly Farce.

The State Teacher's Convention recently held at Springfield contained so many members of doubtful loyalty that it was deemed prudent to call upon Governor Yates to administer the eath of allegiance to them.

While the Governor was awearing these teachers of young ideas how to shoot not to commit treason, he should also have administered oaths to them not to commit theft, forgery, pergury, adultery or any other of the carel gue of crimes. If there point and New Creek, and taken Peters is danger of our teachers becoming traitors, surely there is much more danger of their committing some of the other crimes from Bean Station-the latter losing, in mentioned; and our amiable Governor should adopt precaution against the erring been reinforced by Ewell; that he has now dispositions of those instructors of the about 40,000 men; and that he has been wouth of our State.

This policy of oath-taking is becoming rediculously prevalent. This swearing up to the U.S. Supreme Court by Mr. people not to commit crime, looks very Pugh, for review. The democracy are much as if there were just grounds for apprehension that they were inclined to the immoral. If a man is not loyal and patriotic by nature and principle, a thousand oaths would not make him so.

ALL RIGHT. - We are glad to see by the is, can they do it. They are willing to pay telegraphic reports, which we publish to to the last farthing-but when the indebi- day, that the Dem-cratic members of Congress have taken grounds against Presitheir property, the question of "can they dent Line in's amnesty proclamation to the rabile. The pro-Limition of the President is a huabug. It is nothing more nor less than a prop sition to the rabels to turn agreed to amend the concription bill by Abelitionists, acquiesce in the confiscation of their slaves property and the emancipation of their slaves. If they do not accept of these terms, they are teld that they will be exterminated. We are glad that the Democratic Congressmen have had the patriotism to denounce the hideous prop-

Unsound. - We caution Democrats against the Chicago Post, a pretended Democratic paper, which is disseminating Dix by Geo, Burnside. Gen. Anderson, its poison secretly into the Democratic organization. The Post is a bogus Democratic paper, and is doing the work of the enemy. Its editor has been the recipitant of too many favors from the Republicans, of late, to be trusted as a Democrat. He has sold himself body and soul to the shoddy patriots, and Democrats everywhere are beginning to regard him as decidedly un-

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CATON.-Hon. John D. Caton, Chief Justice of the Supreme 'Court of Illinois has resigned the office which he has so long and honorably filled. The people of the State will regret the loss from their highest court of a jurist of such eminent ability. We have not learned the cause of the honorable gentle- and troops are credited, has just been isman retiring from a position of so much honor. Governor Yates has appointed Corydon Beckwith, an able lawyer of Chicago as his successor.

A Sound Paper.-The New York Free the 8th, and was attended by a vast con. paper in the United States. Its editor, course of citizene. The funeral discourse James A. McMasters, has been persecuted by the Rev. John Kidd, was what might and locked up by the Lincoln dynasty, have been expected from that worthy and but they cannot crush out his manly independence and love of Jeffersonian principles. People who wish to subscribe for an Eastern paper that tells the truth, with- whom the utmost confidence has been hereout fear or affection, and advocates sound principles, should send for the Freeman's

According to President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, whole States may and luxuries; and the inspectors recomend be brought into the Union by a vote of one | the benevolent attention of the Sanitary tenth of their inhabitants, and those negroes too. This is "guaranteeing the states a republican form of government" with a

Information Wanted. Will some interprising individual inform us how many loyal leaguers have inlisted go of 200 bales of cotton and some turpen-

cessively for five years, when he lost by have it from good authority that three fire his buildings and stock and was left Democrats to one leaguer have volunteered bers of Congress met on yesterday eve pennyless. This reverse led him to look from the county. These loyal leaguers are DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—This Brooks, of New York: eminent Catholic Prelate died in New

York on the evening of the 3d instant .-For a quarter of a century past he bas were but nine families residing in this been distinguished in this country not less part of the country-and hostile bands of for prominence in his church than his con-Indians roamed about the place where our nection with the political affairs of the city now lies, and their canoes were tied country. His views were generally sound along the banks of our river. Chicago, on all matters of government and the duty then, could hardly be called a respectable of citizens, and his death will be lamented not only as an ecclesiastical loss but a nathriving city of 7000 inhabitants springing tional loss. No priest or clergyman in America was so generally known.

THE COLD .- Since this country has been settled by its present inhabitants, we have effect. not had so long a spell of intense cold Mr. Stevens was commissioned a Captain. weather. Since the advent of the new year, the thermometer has ranged from 1 for several years subsequently held the of- to 28 below Zero. Many persons have been fice of County Commissioner, three of whom frost bitten and frozen to death throughout managed the affairs of the county in place | the country, and the loss in stock, fowls, potatoes, apples and vegitables, of all kinds | ed. years, though never failing to take an in- has been immense. Indeed few cellars terest in political matters, he declined office, were sufficiently warm to save anything though repeatedly tendered to him. In all from the freeze. Quail and will fowl have the relations of life he was a man of un- also been nearly annihilated by the cold.

FROZEN TO DEATH -Samuel Barker, a tailor by trade, and said to be of most respectable connexions, a resident of this city for several years, was found frozen stiff in front of Mr. Sanford's store, on Chicago The Joliet Republican, but upon not street, on Fri day morning last, He lived thanks to Gen. Thomas, his officers and very reliable authority, contradicts the slone, was of intemperate habits, and it is statement which we published some time supposed fell down and perished when ago in regard to the treatment of dead reb- returning to his place on the evening nam

> Boy Wby is gold like freemen? Ans .- Because, under Old Abe, it is either locked up, or quits the country.

Taxes.-The time for payment of taxes has arrived. By notice in this paper, it the language quoted in Mr. Wilson's resowill be seen that Collector Millspaugh is lution was a garbled version of his own prepared to receive moneys and make out resolution. What he (Davis) proposed receipts as the law directs.

S. M. Skinner, Collector of Internal Revenue, will be in this city to receive repeated that the terms of Wilson's resolutaxes on the 21st of this month. FESTIVAL .- For the benefit of the Free

The child of a sorrowing mother catches from her the trick of grief, and sighs amid its playthings.

From Caire.

The News.

posed raid. The rebels were to Thre cut

the railroad at Martinsburg, made priso-

ject has resulted in a complete failure.

ordesed to take Knozville at all bazards.

made to meet such a movement.

ficers and many civil officers.

the present series is exhausted.

and malpractices.

to apply on the next.

is too long to telegraph.

fered this week in Congress.

galls arrived here last evening.

Commission to those at the West.

thrown overboard.

of duties; and

was also adopted :

cers and men.

of the capture of the rebel schooner Mar

shall J. Smith by the gunbeat Kennebec.

She was discovered about eighteen miles

east of Mobile Point, at night. She was

from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a car-

representing the nation in foreign coun-

Whereas, The people are taxed to pay

Resolved. That the chairman of this

matters likely to come before Congress,

Resolved. That the President's proclama-

tion of the 8th of December 1863, is un-

wise, inexpedient, revolutionary, and un-

constitutional, and is therefore disaprov-

Congressional.

Mr. SPRAGUE reported resolutions of

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a res-

olution providing for the expulsion of Sen-

ator Davis, of Ky., owing to the centi-

ments put forth in a recent resolution by

Wilson incites the people to treasonable

insurrection and rebellion. Stripped of its

verbiage, such, Mr. Wilson said, was the

Mr. Davis explained to the Senate that

was, that the people should rise at the

polls and take the power of this govern-

ment into their own hands. He (Davis)

tion were against the terms of his own,

Debate followed on the \$300 commuta-

purport of the resolution

and were false in fact.

tion clause.

the latter, which, in the opinion of Mr.

Washington, Jan. 8.

lents in amount. And be it also

by court martial, upon charges of fraud

From Washington.

An important order, relative to the man

ner in which quotas assigned on the draft

sued by the Provost Marshal General. It

New York Custom-House fruds will be of-

and military and many civil officials will

Resolutions for investigation into the

Bills to reduce the seleries of all paval

The N. Y Herald's Washington dispatch

Gens. Meade, Hancock, Meigs, and In-

where he will remain a few days.

Washington, Jan. 10.

New York, Jan. 10.

Washington, Jan 10.

The rebels have been quite active lately a Western Virginia. Frizbugh Lee and Cairo, Jan. 8. Imboden, on Friday, surrounded Peters-A most daring scheme of villainy was perpretrated on the care between this city burg, drove the Federals out of Barlington and threatened Cumberland, Md. Subseand Centralia, night before last. The paradently, however, they retired in the diiculars are as follows : A large number of recruits were on the rection of Staunton, and all is now quiet rain, en route from Camp Yates to Vicks. along the line of the Baltimore and Objo burg. They were known to have a con-Railroad. An official document has been siderable amount of money in their poscaptured, containing the plans of the pro-

bers of all the Federal forces between that To accomplish this they procured s burg and Cumberland; but the whole proquantity of whisky, which they drugged and placed in bottles and canteens. After Longstreet has driven the Federals back the train had left Centralia these men en tered one of the cars, which was filled with four days' skirmishing, about 200 men .soldiers, and distributed the liquor. The Rebel prisoners report that Longstreet has night being quite cold, the soldiers drank freely, and it was but a short time before every man of them, including the guarde,

conceived the design of robbing their com

The proceedings before Judge Leavitt ell into a state of unconciousness The villains then extinguished the lights, in the Valandigham case are to be carried and proceeded to rob their victims of all heir money and valuables. They took 150 in money, a gold watch, and a revolvholding meetings all over Ohio to raise a fund for the benefit of the illustrious gxer from one man, who died from the effects of the drug taken in the liquor. About \$9 .-From New Orleans we have a statement 000 was taken from the soldiers, who swoke that the rebel forces in the Southwest are rom unconcloushess to find that, they had concentrating in Centrial Texas, with the been robbed

view of dividing the Federals from the po-The secondrels who committed the robsitions lately occupied by them on the coast bery got off the train immediately after, of that State. Preparations are being somewhere between Cairo and Cantralia, did not learn their names, but I suppose Bills are to be introduced in Congress all three are known. Oce was formerly a during the present week for a reduction of mate on a lake steamer, another the son of a prominent and wealty citizen of Chithe salaries of all military and naval of-

The Military Committees, of the Senate Cairo, Jan. 8. and House had a conference Saturday, and Gen. A Smith and staff returned to dis trict headquarters at Columbus, Ky., last fixing \$500 as the amount of commutation; evening, from Jackson, Tenn., whither the payment of that sum exempting calv they went with an expedition against Forfrom a single draft, instead of for three rest. Some of the cavalry have returned vents as at present. to Union City, and more will arrive to-day. The main budy of Lee's army is en-No rebels were seen, except five or six at camped betweeen Gordonsville and Orange Boydsville, who rode into town, but quickly fled on seeing the Federal troops. Sev-Secretary Chase has come to the detereral shots were fired at them. The troops mination not to issue any more legal-tendcomposing the expedition are in good

ers in any contingency; and it is believed health Very few are sick, notwithstandthat on more 5 20's will be issued after ing the cold, wet weather. Forrest's force is said to have been There are reports that Gen. Meade is to greatly exaggerated. It did not exceed 2. 000 men. A man named W. C. Keetson, formerly of Fort Sumpter fame, is to be blaced on

Lieutenant in the 113th Illineis Infantry, the retired list. Secretary Usher and ex- was arrested to-day charged with smug Congressman Dunn are mentioned in congling powder and caps across the river. nection with the vacant Judgeship for the Trusten Polk arrived here this morning District of Indiana. If the former receives from St. Louis, en route to Dixie, in charge the oppointment, rumor indicates Mr. Deof Lieut McDonald, baving been exchangfrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, ed for Lucien Anderson. as his successor in the Interior Department Surgeon General Hammond is to be tried From New Orleans.

> New York, and. 8. The steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans

Indiana has filled her quota of 16,141 the 31st ult., has arrived. under the last call, and has some 2,000 over Another expedition left New Orleans on the 30th. Its strength and destination remain unknown. Little doubt is entertained but it is intended for Mobile. It is supposed that Pascagoula will be occupied for the present, and an advance made on Mo Gen Meade left for Philadelphia to-day, bile as soon as the rainy season ends.

It had rained for three days terrifically. On Sunday morning the city was sub-merged from one to two feet. This lasted near the river for several hours. The streets are still under water back toward the swamps.

There is no army news, and nothing new from Texas. Goerrilla firing has entirely ceased on the Mississippi.

Headquarters Department of West)

Virginia, January 10. Maj. Cole, in command of a battallien o the management of affairs at the Cavalry severe fighting for an hour, Masby was re- than those with eyes of other colors. Camp at Gieseboro implicate parties in pulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on tofore placed. It is alleged that the recent the field. Among the rebel dead were immense stampede of horses was connived found four commissioned officers. Our less is reported two killed and eleven wounded. The late inspection of hospitals in the Among the latter are Captain Vernon, severely, and Lieut. Rivers, slightly. Gen. Atlantic States develops the fact that all are bounteously provided with necessaries Sullivan has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy. Mosby attempted to surround and surprise the camp, but found Maj. Cole on the alert and ready for him The fight was a gallant one on Coles' The Navy Department has been advised

From Mexico.

New York, Jan. 11. By the steamship Columbia, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have highly interesting news from San Domin-

ine. Her manifest and other papers were French as meeting with almost uninterrupt- was eminently successful. The democratic and conservative memed success in the progress of their different columns through the country. Various cities and towns had been occupied by the ning in the Capitol, with Han, John L Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and imperial arms, including Guansjuato and unanimously adopted the following impor-Aquacalientes, and the invaders were marching on Junez' capitol, which they Whereas, Gold or silver is paid to our expected to occupy by Christmas. Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners,

It was reported by the French and their partizans, that Juarez himself would seek tries, and gold and silver are received from safety by fleeing to Texas. the people at the custom-house in payment General Miramon was engaged in rais

would soon be in possession of the Impericapitalists their interest in specie on their investments in the national debt; therefore From San Domingo we learn that the Spaniards had gained another victory over Resolved, That the officers, soldiers, and the inscrigents, in front of Puerto Platas, sailors in the army and navy should be driving them successively from their vari paid in gold and silver, or their equivaous positions, though the number of killed and wounded is said to have been com meeting be instructed to prepare amendparatively small. Reinforcements for ments to the army and navy bills of this the Spaniards are constantly arriving, and it was supposed they would soon have The following resolution, from a commita sufficient force to overcome all oppositee appointed to consult upon the political

> What have they Done with it? The annual reports which accompany the President's message, present a remark. able exhibition of the power and resource of a great nation. The secretary of war shows that our armies exceed those of any nation in the civi lized world. Our arma ment is monstrous in its magnitude and all the wealth of modern invention has been lavished to its destructiveness.

We have a navy of unexampled magnitude; and made impregnable by armor of Mr. Wilson reported back the joint resiron. Our secretary of the treasury has olution of thanks to Geu. Hooker, his offionly to set his printing machine in motion. o have all the essentials of power, to carry on a great war. But what has the adminthanks to Gen. Burnside, his officers and istration done with the power thus put in its hands? How has it responded to the sacrifice of the people.

Let the facts answer. This war, which secretly sapping the strength of the people, is not prosecuted with vigor to its con slusions. The navy does nothing; and it the army win a victory in the field, the country does not profit by it. It is not the interest of the political men in Washington to close the war. They want it to drag on; and if instant success in the field were within their reach, they would refuse

The presidential election stands in the way of our armies, and is a greater obstacle than the confederate bosts. It alone concentrates the thoughts and absorbs the efforts of our rulers !- Albany Argus.

"No Nigger Thar." We begin to believe that it is a "Copperhead" lie about the negro being the idol of the loyal leagues. Their members The subject was then passed over, and of Congress certainly don't care for him as the Senate resumed the consideration of witness the following proceedings for the the bill in amendment of the enrollment 14th day of December. Mr. Hale introduced a bill prohibiting the holding any person in servitude except

Mr. Elliot introduced a bill to establish a bureau of emancipation. Several bills were introduced to repeal to be reduced from three years to eighteen the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in Several bills were introduced to amend Without a vote the Senate went into Mr. Lovejoy introduced a bill providing executive session, and subsequently ad-

States or Territories shall be declared free.

on contract.

Mr. Lovejoy introduced a bill to protect reemen, and to provide for punishing those who attempt to enslave them.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, declaring slavery incompatible with a free government.

And last, and least . Mrs. Nancy Arnold introduced a bill rith a title as long as the tail of the President's message, to assist the President to carry out the emancipation proclamation session, and it appears that three men, who of January 1st, 1863. had enlisted and started with the rest,

Is it not astonisning that the nigger re ceives no attention in Congress.

Here is a morsel of truth from the New

York Herald: It makes bonest Union men .indignant when they read resclutions of the conventions in Lousiana and Florida which are sought to be pased off as expressions of revived southern loyalty. The fact of the nigger being allowed to sit on terms of perfeet equality with the white man in these gatherings is in itself sufficient to expose their real character. They are made up not of southern men, but of the cormorants who follow in the wake of our armies, and who seek by thus imposing on the administration and the country to postpone or defeat all genuine expressions of southern feeling, and to maintain themselves in the possession of their ill gotten gains. As long as such men have the upper hand the loyal sentiment of the recovered states will not care to manifest itself.

Happiness is always a home-made arti-

TTEMS.

Arch Bishop Hughes died in New York, on Monday last, The total expenses of the common schools in Vermont in 1863, were 376,000. Population 315,726. man. An infamous old bachelor, being

asked if he ever witnessed a public execution, replied-"No, but I once saw a marringe. There are 480 looms running in Massachusetts making balmoral skirts, viz., in

Berkshire county, 300; in Lawrence, 100; in Wenre, 80. A second National Bank has been

organized in Aurora. It is expected to start with a capital of \$100,000. Can't Joliet organize one? Boy Col. Alexander Cummings, late of the New York World, has gone to Arkan-

eas to raise colored soldiers. "It do.s move," said the tortured Galileo. Ber The widow of Senator Douglas is at present in Washington City engaged by Secretary Chase as a clerk in the Treasury Department, She is seldom seen in pub-

Senator Conness will leave Wash ngton for Chattanoogs soon to present Gen. Hooker with a splendid sword tendered him by the State of California. Why will America's emblem out-

live those of England, France, Ireland and Scotland? Because the rose must fadethe lily droop-the shamrock die-the thistle wither, but the stars are eternal. A Userul Rule,-To ascertain the

length of the day and night, at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's ising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting which gives the length of the day. This is a simple method, which, we guess, few people are aware of.

Boy It has been found while friend to the said to the prayer of said bill.

G. D. A. Parez, Compl's Soi.

Julist Jan 5, 1864 and double the time of its setting which

It has been found, while firing at the running man-target at Winbledon England, which is scarlet on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to Maryland caveley, encamped in Loudon which unsettles the aim. The grey side county, was attacked at four o'clock this was struck seventy-four times, and the morning by the guerrilla Mosby, the lat- red only forty-two times. It is a curious ter's force being nearly 400 strong. After fact that men with grey eyes shoot better

> From the Wisconsin Pinery. OBITUARY.

A profound sensation was produced in this commun'ty on Monday morning last, by the sudden death of Dr. Schofield. We knew he had been severely ill for a few days; but none save the Poysician, family and immediate attendants, were at all prepared for the sad news. He was beloved by all; and the more general mourning at the death of a citizen was never

evinced. Dr. William Schofield was born in Cos lumbia Co., Ohio, on the 7th of March 1809 -after a plain but substantial education, embracing the science of medicine and Surgery he removed to, and settled in Joliet, Illitnois, in 1836, where he went into Our advices from Mexico represent the the practice of his profession, in which he

left a multitude of friends at Joliet and located at Shullsburgh, this state in 1847. The next year, spring of 1848, found him a resident a Portage County, and fully intent on testing the chances for a forfortune with hundreds of others who were just then for the first, crowding into the Lumbering business on the Upper Wisconing a force to march on Darango. The ful site on the Eau Claire, in Marathen sin. Selecting an advantageous and beauentire State of Tamaulipas, it was reported | County, he proceeded to creet Mills and Machinery, and was early in successful operation. Fortune favored him till 1856. when his Mills were burnt and all stemed lost in an instant. But he was rich; if

> stantial aid to rebuild; so that in a few short months, the rayages of the devouring | Be, Su element were replaced. In 1855, he removed from Eau Claire to our city, where he has resided to the day of his death. He was several times solici. ted by his fellow citizens, to places of pub lic trust and honor, almost uniformly de-

credit and a bost of friends. All his neigh-

bors, fellow lumbermen on the river, step-

cling in favor of others. He was unanimously chosen our Mayor of the City of Stevens Point, which office he held for two years, discharging the duties with strict fidelity and credit. To him the City is indebted for many of its best municipal rules, and much of its prosperity.

Intellectually, he was a man of no ordinary mind; of a gentlementy and friendly deportment' had highly cultivated understanding, he never failed of the good opinion, respect and friendship of those who knew him, As a citizen, he was patriotic, self-sac-

rificing, and faithful; uniformly true and ust in his dealings ;-always among the oremost to aid the needy, no one turned away from him with a desponding hearr. This community testified its universal esteem for their friend, and their greatest respect for his memory by laying aside every care and attending his funeral, an immense concourse which was had from hisresidence Wednesday morning the Rev. Jesso Edwards conducting the exercises. Dr. Schofield leaves a wife and five chils dren to deplore his loss. Their's is a grief with which the "stranger intermedleth not."

Matrimonial Statistics. We are indebted to Mr. Wagner, of the County Clerk's Office, for the following statement of Marriage Licenses issued in Will county, du-ing the year 1863: January February

April August September October November December No. issued in 1862 Increase over previous year TAXES! TALES!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Collection of the assessment for hypers at taxes for the year 1 cd., has been duly deliverable pattern for the year 1 cd., has been duly deliverable pattern for the parties interested will please take notice and mediate payment of their respective taxes.

1. T. MILLSPAEGH, Oity and Town Col.

Jolist. Ben. 22, 1863.

ELECTION. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the foliet Gas Light Co. to meet at my Office on Bluff at. Tessiay, evening, January 12th, 1864, at 7 o'clock, to elect five directors for said company for the ensuing, year. This being the anual meeting.

E. WILCOX, Pres.

Corporation Notice. atics is hereby given to all percons interested commissioners heretofore appointed by the nissioners heretofore appointed acil of the city of Joliet, to estin and recommend an assessment for the purpose of making up a deficiency for grading Jefferson street, between Chicago street and the Des Plaines river, in said city, have returned their assessment which is now on file in the office of the city cierk, and that the same will be confirmed by the common council on the 23d day of January, 1864, unless objections are made by some person or persons interested.

Jan. 11th, 1864.

W. H. Zarlery; City Cierk.

Corporation Notice. tice if hereby given to all persons interested that ommissioners heretours' appeared by the com-council of the city of Jollet, to estimate the samon council of the city of Jollet, to estimate the ex-pense and recommend an assessment for the purpose of building side walks on both sides of Chicago street from Marion street to Fifth Avenue on the east side, and from Marion street and the Distillery on Block 28 School Sec. Add. to Jollet, on the west ride in said is School Sec. Add. to Johet, on the west ends in said city, have returned their assessment which is on the in the office of the city clerk, and the same will be confirmed by the common council on the 23d day of January, 1804. unless objections are made by some person or persons interested.

W. H. ZARLEY, City Clerk.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

All persones concerned are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and lots for State, County and special taxes and costs for the year 1561, made in pursones of law, by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in Joliet, Will county, State of Illinois, on the 26th day of May, 1862, to-wit; Let 6, 2 25-100a, Lot 7, 2 25-100a, Lot 9, 3 50-100 a, all in Bradfords Subdy part 80 a. E side E 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 27 T 36 R 9, 5 a particular to the side E 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 27 T 36 R 9, 5 a particular to the side E 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 27 T 36 R 9, 5 a particular to the side E 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 27 T 36 R 9, 5 a particular to the side E 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 27 T 36 R 9, 5 a particular to 1/4 8 W/4 Sec 12 T 34 R 14; 3 a lot 12 in Particular to 1/4 B 1/4 County of Pectone, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 B 10 Town of Pectone, lots 1 & 4 B 43, Lots 3 & 11 B 78, Lots 5 & 8 B 90, Lots 8 9 & 12 B 18/4 School Sec. Addition to Joliet, in the County of Will, State of illinois, was sold and that 1 the undersigned am the owner of the purchase certificates, that the time of redemption will expire in two pears from the date of said sale.

K.J. HAMMONE Joliet, Jan. 12, 1864.

WOOD WANTED.

100 CORDS GOOD WOOD is wanted for Case, for a ine of the Chicago & St. Louis R. R., within ten f possible. Any one wishing to contract, will state owest terms, quality of wood, £c., with reference.

Address Rev. E. B. TUTTLE, at "The City Mission," 96 N. Franklin St., Chicago. Jan. 8, 1864.

Will County Circuit Court. STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ... WILLIAM P. MORGAN,

Benjamin Chester, Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas S. Chester, deceased, and Julia Chester wid-ow, and Frank Chester and William Chester, heirs at law of said deceased.—Bill. law of said deceased.—Bill.

A PFIDAVIT of the non-residence of Julia A. Chester, widow, and Frank Chester and William Chester, heirs at law of Nicholas S. Chester, deceased, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said court. Notice is hereby given to the said Julia A. Chester, widow, and Frank Chester and William Chester, heirs at law of said Nicholas S. Chester, that William P. Morgan the complainant above named filed his Bill of complaint in said court on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1863, against the said defendants and that there, upon a summons issued out of said court sgainst the said defendants, and that said court said court.

said court.

Now unless you the said Julia A. Chester, widow.

Now unless you the said Julia A. Chester, widow. holden at Joliet on the fourth Monday of March next (1894) and plead, answer or demur to the said com-

TAX SALE NOTICE. lotice is hereby given to all dersons concerned that

a. lot I subdy of 75 a. S. end n e fri 1/4. Sec 2. T 34 B. 6; 2½ a. a. b f of 5 a. s of n. 45 a. e b f n w qr. Sec 28 T 35 B 9 E; 4 97-160 a. lot 5 subdy n 3/2 w. hf s e qr. Sec 28 T 35 B 9 R. 9; n. w qr. Sec 13 T 33 R 10 E; 7 46-160 of an s. lot 5 R 9; n. w qr. Sec 13 T 33 R 10 E; 7 46-160 of an s. lot 5 R 9; n. w qr. Sec 13 T 33 R 10 E; 24 a. B part w hf lot 5 as qr. se qr. Sec 25 T 35 R 10 E; 2a part lot 1; 3 ames McKibben's sub liv of Cnagwines Reservation T 33 R 11 E; secretary a subdy of Laughton's reservation T 33 R 11 E; se qr. s. w qr. Sec 11 T 33 R 11 E; w hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 33 B 11 E; w hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 33 B 11 E; w hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 33 B 11 E; w hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 35 B 11 E; e hf s e qr. Sec 24 T 34 R 11 E; 40 a. n hf lot 1 n w qr. Sec 7 T 34 R 12 E; 5 a. eside w hf s e qr. Sec 7 T 34 R 12 E; 6 hf s w qr. Sec 7 T 34 R 12 E; 5 a. eside w hf s e qr. Sec 7 T 34 R 12 E; 6 lot 1 a. eside e hf s e qr. Sec 7 T 34 B 12 E; 6 lot n w qr. Sec 35 T 35 B 12 E; e hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 35 B 12 E; e hf n w qr. Sec 35 T 34 R 13 east; 3 lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 25 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 25 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 25 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 35 a. lot 13 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 13 east; 25 a. lot 15 n e qr. sw qr. and 2 aw side n w a e qr. except 3 a. Sec 16 T 34 R 16 east; in will County and State of litinols, and that the time of Enterprising in temperament, and desirous of seeing more of the north-west, he

said sale will expire in two years from the date afore-TAX SALE NOTICE:

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that at a sale of lands and lots for the taxes of the year 1861, held at the Court House in Johet, Will Co. State of Illinois, is pursance of law and city ordnance, on the 23rd day of May, 1862, I the undersigned am holder of the purchase certificatus of the following described lots, to wit: E 98 ft of lot 8 B 6, the und 1/2 of sub lot 4 of lot 6 in B 21, the und 1/2 of sub Lot 3 of lots 7 & 8 in B 21 in the Original Town of Joliet; Lot 7 in B 1, Sub Lot 4 of sub of lot 2 lu B 7, Lot 11 in B 9, Sub Lot 10 of subdiv of lot 1 in B 10, Sub lot 14 in sub lot 9 B 18 of lots 1, 2, 3 4 8 5 in B 16, Lot 3 in B 20 West Joliet; Lot 3 in B 8, Lot 6 in B 9, Lots 2, 7 & 8 in B 10, Lots 2, 5, 6 & 8 ln B 11 East Joliet; Lot 4 in B 3, Lot 1 in B 10, Lot 8 in B 17; Lots 223 in B 20, Lots 6 Co Joliet; Lot 243 in B 10, lots 12 in B 17; Lots 18, 19, 20 & 21 in B 19, Lots 12, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 in B 1131/5 in School Sec Add to Joliet; Lots 2 and 18 in B 17; Lots 18, 19, 20 & 21 in B 32, Lot 1 art and owned by Otwago & 11, 12, B 21, B 21, Lot 18 in B 30, Lot 1 in B 28, all north of R R of let 8 in B 41 in B 28, all north of R R of let 8 in B 41 in B 28, in B 3, in Canadary Anderson 1, 12 A 10 in B 30, Sub Lot 1 in B 28, all north of R R of let 8 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 1, 243 in B 12, bet 1 in B 28, all north of R R of let 8 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, all north of R R of let 8 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 42 in B 20, Lot 1 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anderson 2 in B 41 in B 28, in Canadary Anders not in money, it was in what was betterped forward impulsively, tendering sub-

Joliet, Jan. 5, 1864. HERVEY LOWE. the NEW AMERICAN ORGANS, with tremolo attachthe NEW AMERICAN ORGANS, with tremisonal pol-ment, finished in fifteen different styles elegantly pol-ished in Rosewood for parlor use. Also in Black Wal-nut and Oak, for Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Every Instrument warranted for five years. Prices from a \$75 to \$400. Also Smith's Celebrated MELODEONS. For sale by E. P. SAVAGE, two doors east of Post 3 Office.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is out LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gainnig a world-wise reputation. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all. Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many meful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most teliable, and most dudurable, and most certain in action at all rates of wanning newing machine most reliable, and most outdurable, and most certain in action at all rates of
speed. It makes the interlocked which, which is the
best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a giance, low to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family Sewing
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Send for a Panyular.

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